

New species of coelotine spiders (Araneae, Amaurobiidae) from northern Thailand II

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New species of coelotine spiders (Araneae, Amaurobiidae) from northern Thailand II. - Four new coelotine spiders are described from the provinces of Chiang Mai and Lamphun in northern Thailand. The species *Draconarius lateralis* sp. n., *D. paralateralis* sp. n. and *D. pseudolateralis* sp. n. belong to a species group here called the *lateralis* group. *Draconarius elatus* sp. n. is unique among coelotines in its peculiar male palp and is placed in a group of its own, the *elatus* group. Comments on the distribution and diversity of coelotines in northern Thailand are given.

Keywords: Araneae - Amaurobiidae - Coelotinae - *Draconarius* - new species - taxonomy - zoogeography - Thailand.

INTRODUCTION

This paper is the second contribution to the knowledge of the spider family Amaurobiidae of Thailand. In our previous publication on the subfamily Coelotinae, which gives the first record of amaurobiids from Thailand, six new species have been described (Dankittipakul & Wang, 2003). These include five *Draconarius* species from Chiang Mai Province and a *Coelotes* species from Chiang Rai Province. In the present paper we describe four additional new species from the provinces of Chiang Mai and Lamphun. These species do not fit well into any coelotine genus and are placed only tentatively in *Draconarius* at this moment. Three of them, *D. lateralis* sp. n., *D. paralateralis* sp. n. and *D. pseudolateralis* sp. n., belong to a distinct lineage, here called the *lateralis* group, and can be recognized by laterally expanded spermathecae and bifurcate conductor apices. The fourth species, *D. elatus* sp. n., belongs to a group of its own, here called the *elatus* group, which differs from all other coelotines by its small size, short and elevated RTA, short cymbial furrow, reduced regular sclerite, and large embolic base. The species groups established here are entirely phenetic and a phylogenetic analysis, including the species groups assigned by Wang (2002) and (2003), is required.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

All illustrations were made with an Olympus SZX-9 stereomicroscope equipped with a drawing tube. Body measurements are in millimetres. Measurements of leg segments were taken from the dorsal side. Epigyna were drawn in natural and cleared state (immersing in lactic acid for 20-30 minutes). Male palps were drawn in retrolateral and ventral view. The specimens examined are deposited in the collections of the Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Genève (MHNG), in the Department of Entomology at the California Academy of Sciences (CAS), and in Pakawin Dankittipakul's collection (PDC) which will also be deposited in the MHNG.

Abbreviations used in the text and in the figures: ALE, anterior lateral eyes; AME, anterior median eyes; C, conductor; CD, copulatory duct; CL, conductor lamella; DC, dorsal apophysis of conductor (= conductor dorsal apophysis according to Wang, 2002); E, embolus; LE, lateral eyes; ME, median eyes; MOQ, median ocular quadrangle; PA, patellar apophysis; PLE, posterior lateral eyes; PME, posterior median eyes; RDTA, retrolateral dorsal tibial apophysis (= lateral tibial apophysis according to Wang, 2002); RTA, retrolateral tibial apophysis; SH, spermathecal head.

TAXONOMY

Draconarius Ovtchinnikov, 1999

The *lateralis* group

Females can be recognized by the absence of epigynal teeth and the presence of laterally extended spermathecae; males by the absence of a median apophysis and the presence of a bifurcate conductor apex. The *lateralis* group species are similar to *D. penicillatus* (Wang *et al.*, 1990) by having laterally extended spermathecae but differ by the absence of epigynal teeth in females and by the absence of a median apophysis and the presence of a bifurcate conductor apex in males.

Draconarius lateralis sp. n.

Figs 1-4

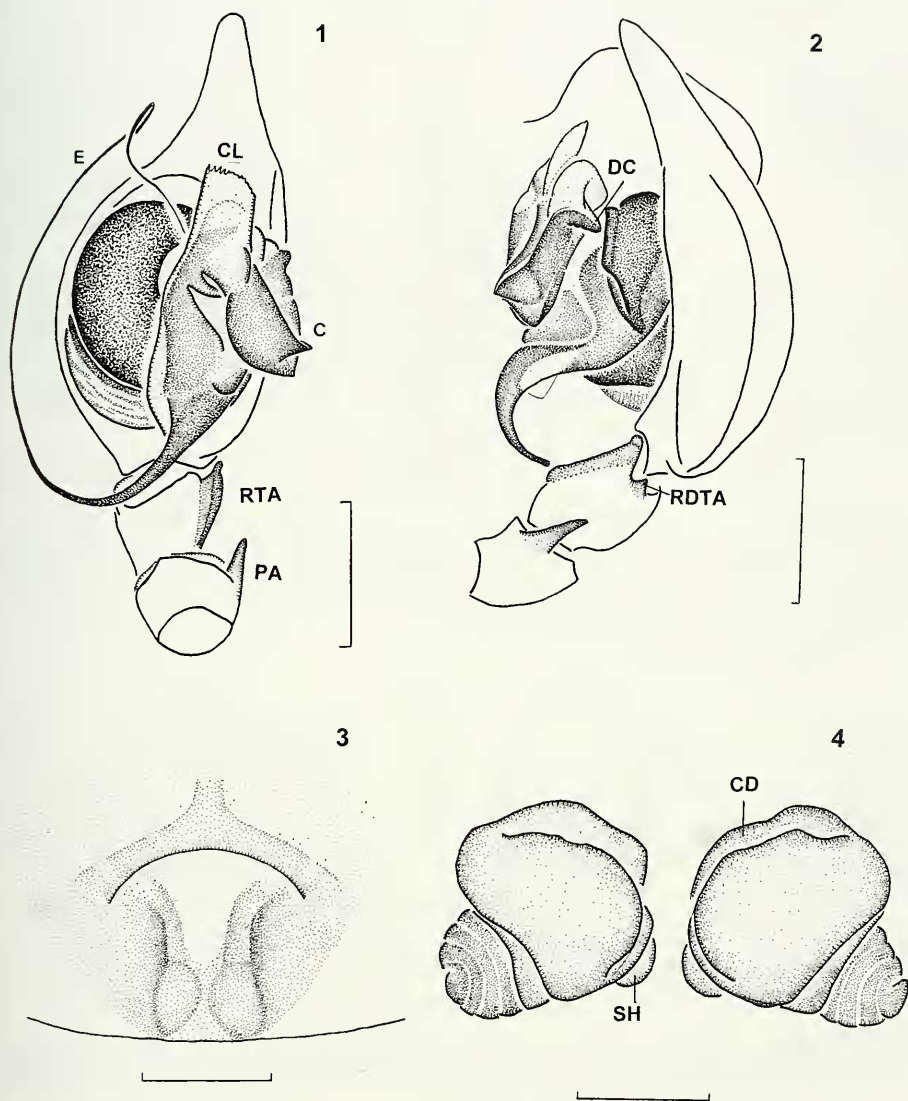
Type locality: THAILAND, Chiang Mai Province, Chiang Dao District, Doi Chiang Dao Wildlife Sanctuary, Pha Taeng at the foot of Doi Chiang Dao, 500 m.

Type material: Holotype: ♂, from the type locality, evergreen forest along stream, pitfall trap, 23.xi.-22.xii.1990 (MHNG). Paratypes: 14♂, 1♀, same data as for holotype (MHNG); 3♂, pitfall trap, 25.x.-23.xi.1990 (MHNG); 6♂, pitfall trap, 22.xii.1990-15.i.1991 (CAS, PDC AM-0451); 3♀, pitfall trap, 15.i.-23.ii.1991 (MHNG, CAS, PDC AM-0452). All specimens leg. P. J. Schwendinger.

Etymology: The specific name refers to the laterally extended spermathecae.

Diagnosis: Males can be distinguished from those of *D. paralateralis* sp. n. and *D. pseudolateralis* sp. n. by the long patellar apophysis of the palp and the broad conductor apex bifurcation (Figs 1, 2); females by the anteriorly situated atrium (Fig. 3).

Description: ♂ (holotype). Total length 9.64. Carapace 4.54 long, 3.21 wide. Abdomen 4.62 long.



FIGS 1-4

Draconarius lateralis sp. n., ♂ holotype (1, 2) and ♀ paratype (3, 4). Left palp, ventral (1) and retrolateral (2) view. Epigynum, ventral view (3). Vulva, dorsal view (4). Scale lines 0.5 mm (1, 2), 0.25 mm (3, 4).

Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.18, ALE 0.18, PME 0.15, PLE 0.15; AME-AME 0.10, AME-ALE 0.10, PME-PME 0.18, PME-PLP 0.21, ALE-PLP 0.10; MOQ 0.43 long, anterior width 0.40, posterior width 0.43. Clypeus height 0.17. Promargin of chelicerae with 5 teeth, retromargin with 5.

Leg measurements:

	I	II	III	IV
Femur	4.33	3.95	3.50	4.16
Patella + Tibia	4.21	4.51	3.71	4.96
Metatarsus	4.34	3.73	3.61	4.35
Tarsus	3.31	2.92	2.52	2.73
Total	16.19	15.11	13.34	16.20

Palp (Figs 1, 2): Patellar apophysis (PA) fairly long, with pointed apex; retrolateral tibial apophysis (RTA) occupying more than half of tibial length; retrolateral dorsal tibial apophysis (RDTA) short, triangular, close to RTA; cymbial furrow 3/4 of cymbial length; basal lamella of conductor (CL) large; conductor (C) broad, with broad apex bifurcation; dorsal apophysis of conductor (DC) small; median apophysis absent; embolus (E) long, slender, originating posteriorly.

♀ (paratype). Total length 10.91. Carapace 4.65 long, 3.13 wide. Abdomen 6.01 long.

Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.15, ALE 0.25, PME 0.25, PLE 0.20; AME-AME 0.13, AME-ALE 0.13, PME-PME 0.10, PME-PLP 0.25, ALE-PLP 0.13; MOQ 0.56 long, anterior width 0.46, posterior width 0.58. Clypeus height 0.13. Promargin of chelicerae with 5 teeth, retromargin with 5.

Leg measurements:

	I	II	III	IV
Femur	3.61	3.35	2.80	3.86
Patella + Tibia	4.53	4.01	3.04	4.53
Metatarsus	3.30	2.60	2.51	3.76
Tarsus	2.01	1.59	1.39	1.62
Total	13.45	11.55	9.74	13.77

Epigynum and vulva (Figs 3, 4): No epigynal teeth present; atrium situated quite far anteriorly, with widely recurved anterior ridge, internal structure visible through thin tegument; copulatory ducts (CD) broad, situated anteriorly, strongly sclerotized; spermathecal heads (SH) located posteriorly; spermathecae laterally extended and convoluted.

Distribution and habitat: Known only from the type locality in one of the rare evergreen low land forest of northern Thailand.

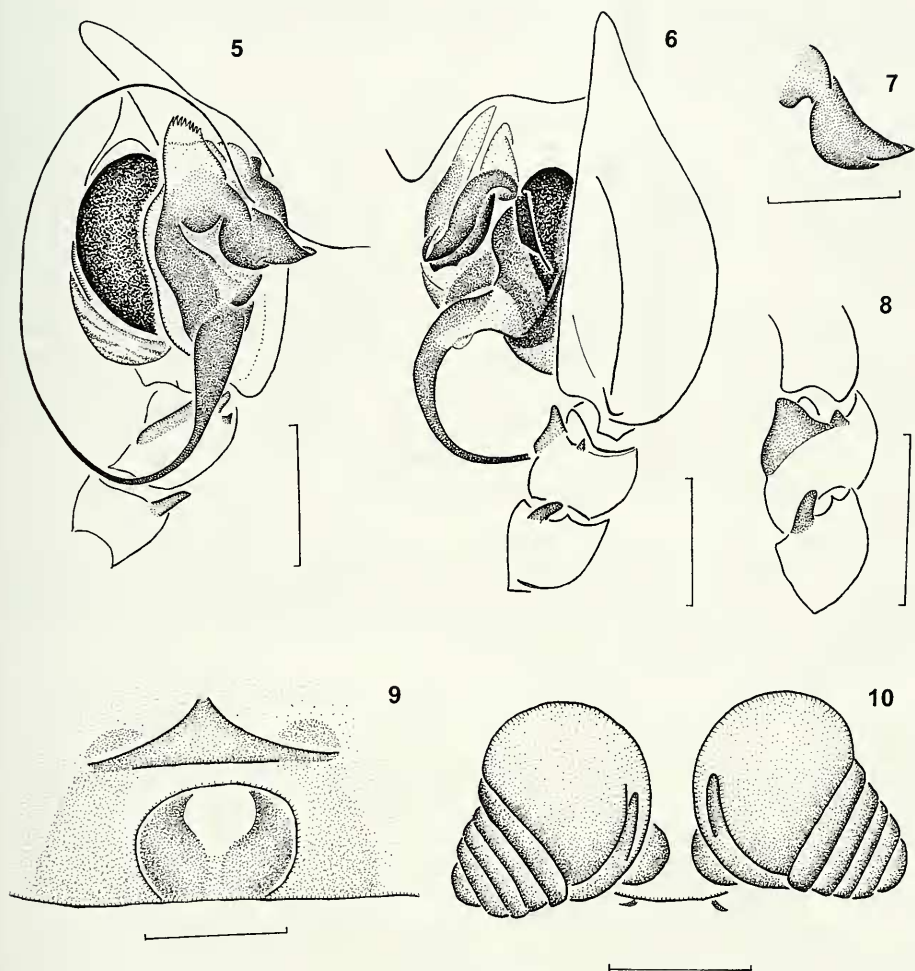
Draconarius paralateralis sp. n.

Figs 5-10

Type locality: THAILAND, Chiang Mai Province and District, Doi Suthep-Pui National Park, Doi Suthep, forest above Pin Pak Pai Waterfall and Tham (cave) Ryssie, 1180 m.

Type material: Holotype: ♂, from the type locality, pitfall trap, 4.xi.-6.xii.1987 (MHNG). Paratypes: from the type locality, 4♂, pitfall trap, 1.-30.i.1987 (MHNG, CAS, PDC AM-0453); 1♀, pitfall trap, 18.i.-19.ii.1986 (MHNG); 2♀, pitfall trap, 30.iii.-28.iv.1987 (MHNG, CAS); 1♂, pitfall trap, 4.i.-7.ii.1988 (CAS); Doi Pui, 1580 m, 2♂, leaf litter sample, 26.x.2000 (MHNG TH00/02). All specimens leg. P. J. Schwendinger.

Etymology: The specific name derives from the similarity between *D. paralateralis* sp. n. and *D. lateralis* sp. n.; both possess laterally extended spermathecae.



FIGS 5-10

Draconarius paralateralis sp. n., ♂ holotype (5, 6), ♂ paratype (7, 8) and ♀ paratype (9, 10). Left palp, ventral (5) and retrolateral (6) view. Conductor (7). Patellar and tibial apophyses (8). Epigynum, ventral view (9). Vulva, dorsal view (10). Scale lines 0.5 mm (5-8), 0.25 mm (9, 10).

Diagnosis: Males can be distinguished from those of *D. lateralis* sp. n. and *D. pseudolateralis* sp. n. by their short conductor apex bifurcation (Fig. 7) and by a blunt patellar apophysis on the palp (Figs 6, 8); females by the presence of a triangular ridge on the epigynum (Fig. 9), by relatively small copulatory ducts, and by large lateral extensions of their spermathecae (Fig. 10).

Description: ♂ (holotype). Total length 10.05. Carapace 4.72 long, 3.21 wide. Abdomen 5.12 long.

Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.18, ALE 0.23, PME 0.19, PLE 0.20; AME-AME 0.11, AME-ALE 0.76, PME-PME 0.20, PME-PLE 0.25, ALE-PLE 0.10; MOQ

0.55 long, anterior width 0.50, posterior width 0.54. Clypeus height 0.24. Promargin of chelicerae with 5 teeth, retromargin with 5.

Leg measurements:

	I	II	III	IV
Femur	3.54	3.35	3.02	4.06
Patella + Tibia	4.56	4.05	3.55	4.75
Metatarsus	3.43	2.90	2.71	3.66
Tarsus	1.70	1.51	1.43	1.51
Total	13.23	11.81	10.71	13.98

Palp (Figs 5-8): Patellar apophysis relatively short, with blunt apex; RTA long; retrolateral dorsal tibial apophysis slightly separated from RTA; cymbial furrow more than half of cymbial length; basal lamella of conductor large; conductor broad, with small apex bifurcation (Fig. 7); dorsal apophysis of conductor small; median apophysis absent; embolus long, slender, originating posteriorly.

♀ (paratype). Total length 10.63. Carapace 4.96 long, 3.25 wide. Abdomen 5.13 long.

Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.18, ALE 0.20, PME 0.16, PLE 0.20; AME-AME 0.13, AME-ALE 0.10, PME-PME 0.19, PME-PLE 0.25, ALE-PLE 0.07; MOQ 0.57 long, anterior width 0.50, posterior width 0.52. Clypeus height 0.22. Promargin of chelicerae with 5 teeth, retromargin with 4.

Leg measurements:

	I	II	III	IV
Femur	4.39	4.10	3.64	4.37
Patella + Tibia	5.72	5.02	2.70	5.55
Metatarsus	4.59	4.05	3.82	5.06
Tarsus	4.27	2.13	1.73	2.05
Total	18.97	15.30	11.89	17.03

Epigynum and vulva (Figs 9, 10): No epigynal teeth present; epigynum with anterior triangular ridge; atrium small; copulatory ducts round, anteriorly situated, strongly sclerotized; spermathecal heads posteriorly located; spermathecae with large and strongly convoluted lateral extensions.

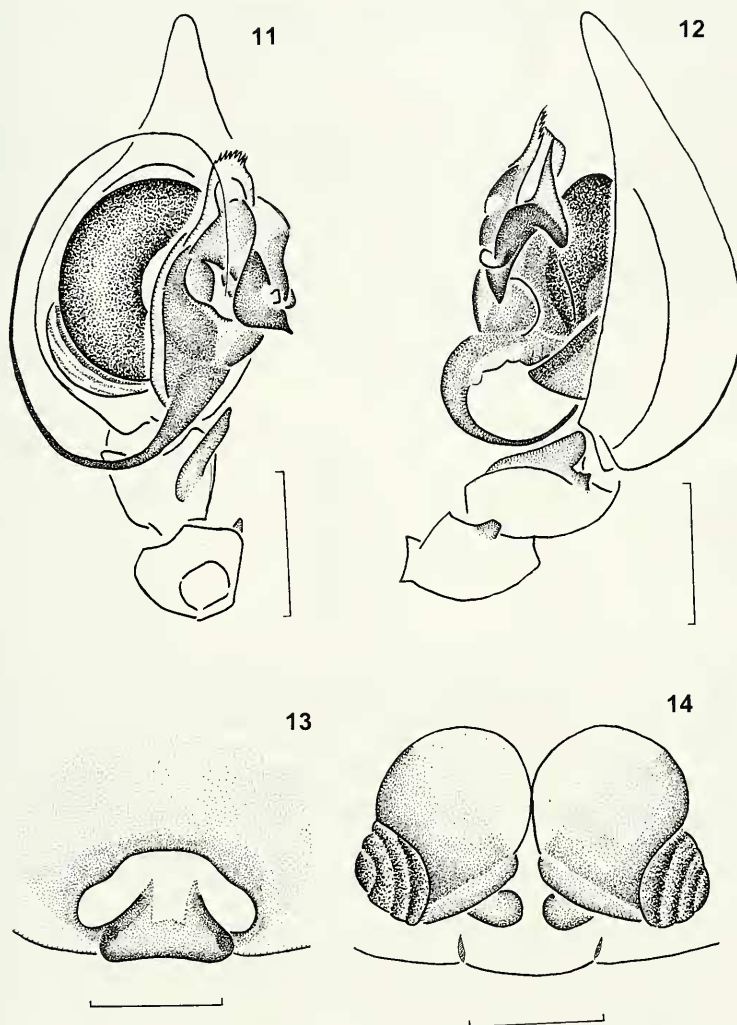
Distribution and habitat: Known only from the type locality. All specimens examined were collected in evergreen hill forest between 1000 m and 1600 m.

Draconarius pseudolateralis sp. n.

Figs 11-14

Type locality: THAILAND, Chiang Mai Province and District, Doi Suthep-Pui National Park, Doi Suthep, near Monthatthan Waterfall, 650 m.

Type material: Holotype: ♂, from the type locality, pitfall trap, 14.xii.1986-10.i.1987 (MHNG). Paratypes: 11♂, 3♀, same data as for holotype (MHNG; CAS; PDC AM-0456-9); 1♂, 1♀, 650 m, pitfall trap, 30.xi.-14.xii.1996 (MHNG); 13♂, 650 m, pitfall trap, 10.i.-26.ii.1997 (MHNG; CAS); 27♂, 2♀, 650 m, pitfall trap, 10.i.-6.ii.1997 (MHNG); 2♂, 500 m, leaf litter sample, 15.i.1986 (MHNG). All leg. P. J. Schwendinger. Chiang Mai Province, Chomthong District, Doi Inthanon National Park, Doi Inthanon: 500 m, deciduous dipterocarp forest, pitfall trap: 1♂, 25.i-26.ii.2000, leg. P. Dankittipakul & S. Sonthichai (PDC AM-0460); 2♂, 25.xii.1999-25.i.2000, leg. P. Dankittipakul & S. Sonthichai (PDC AM-0461-2); 750 m,



FIGS 11-14

Draconarius pseudolateralis sp. n., ♂ holotype (11, 12) and ♀ paratype (13, 14). Left palp, ventral (11) and retrolateral (12) view. Epigynum, ventral view (13). Vulva, dorsal view (14). Scale lines 0.5 mm (11, 12), 0.25 mm (13, 14).

deciduous dipterocarp-pine forest, 3 ♀, leaf litter sample, 15.xii.1999, leg. P. Dankittipakul & S. Sonthichai (MHNG; CAS); Pha Mon, 1000 m, pine forest, 1 ♂, 27.xi.1987, leg. P. J. Schwendinger (MHNG). Lamphun Province, Mae Tha District, Doi Khun Tan National Park, Doi Khun Tan, 750 m, deciduous dipterocarp forest, 1 ♂, collected 20.x.2002, molted 20.xii.2002, leg. P. Dankittipakul (MHNG).

Etymology: The specific name derives from the similarity between *D. pseudolateralis* sp. n., *D. paralateralis* sp. n. and *D. lateralis* sp. n., all of which possess laterally extended spermathecae.

Diagnosis: Males can be distinguished from those of *D. lateralis* sp. n. and *D. paralateralis* sp. n. by a short, blunt patellar apophysis of the palp and by a long, slender conductor apex bifurcation (Figs 11, 12); female by large copulatory ducts situated close to each other (Fig. 14) and by differences in their atrial shapes (Fig. 14).

Description: ♂ (holotype). Total length 8.45. Carapace 4.83 long, 3.31 wide. Abdomen 3.64 long.

Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.15, ALE 0.18, PME 0.16, PLE 0.18; AME-AME 0.13, AME-ALE 0.07, PME-PME 0.15, PME-PLE 0.20, ALE-PLE 0.07; MOQ 0.47 long, anterior width 0.42, posterior width 0.46. Clypeus height 0.24. Promargin of chelicerae with 5 teeth, retromargin with 5.

Leg measurements:

	I	II	III	IV
Femur	4.03	3.55	3.25	3.96
Patella + Tibia	5.13	4.32	3.71	5.08
Metatarsus	3.92	3.30	3.10	4.15
Tarsus	2.05	1.84	1.56	1.90
Total	15.13	13.01	11.62	15.09

Palp (Figs 11, 12): Patellar apophysis short, with blunt apex; RTA long; retro-lateral dorsal tibial apophysis slightly separated from RTA; cymbial furrow more than half of cymbial length; basal lamella of conductor large; conductor broad, with one small and one large apex bifurcation; dorsal apophysis of conductor small but larger than in the previous two species; median apophysis absent; embolus long, slender, posterior in origin.

♀ (paratype). Total length 9.05. Carapace 4.51 long, 3.10 wide. Abdomen 3.50 long.

Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.10, ALE 0.15, PME 0.15, PLE 0.16; AME-AME 0.13, AME-ALE 0.07, PME-PME 0.15, PME-PLE 0.18, ALE-PLE 0.07; MOQ 0.45 long, anterior width 0.36, posterior width 0.45. Clypeus height 0.23. Promargin of chelicerae with 5 teeth, retromargin with 5.

Leg measurements:

	I	II	III	IV
Femur	3.30	3.05	2.73	3.55
Patella + Tibia	4.21	3.56	3.03	4.06
Metatarsus	3.05	2.62	2.25	3.33
Tarsus	1.52	1.30	1.13	1.62
Total	12.08	10.53	9.14	12.56

Epigynum and vulva (Figs 13, 14): No epigynal teeth present; atrium small, umbrella-shaped, much wider than long (Fig. 13); copulatory ducts round, anteriorly situated and close to each other; spermathecal heads round, posteriorly located; spermathecae large and strongly convoluted lateral extensions (Fig. 14).

Distribution and habitat: Known from four localities with seasonally dry and fairly disturbed habitat in northern Thailand.

The *elatus* group

Females can be recognized by their long epigynal teeth and broad, round spermathecae; males by the small size, the elevated, short RTA (less than half of tibial length), the very short cymbial furrow (almost invisible), the reduced tegular sclerite, and the large embolic base. Both sexes have three promarginal (one of them are tiny and almost invisible) and three retromarginal cheliceral teeth (tiny, bud-like and not sharp).

Draconarius elatus sp. n.

Figs 15-18

Type locality: THAILAND, Chiang Mai Province and District, Doi Suthep-Pui National Park, Doi Suthep, Tham Ryssie, 1180 m.

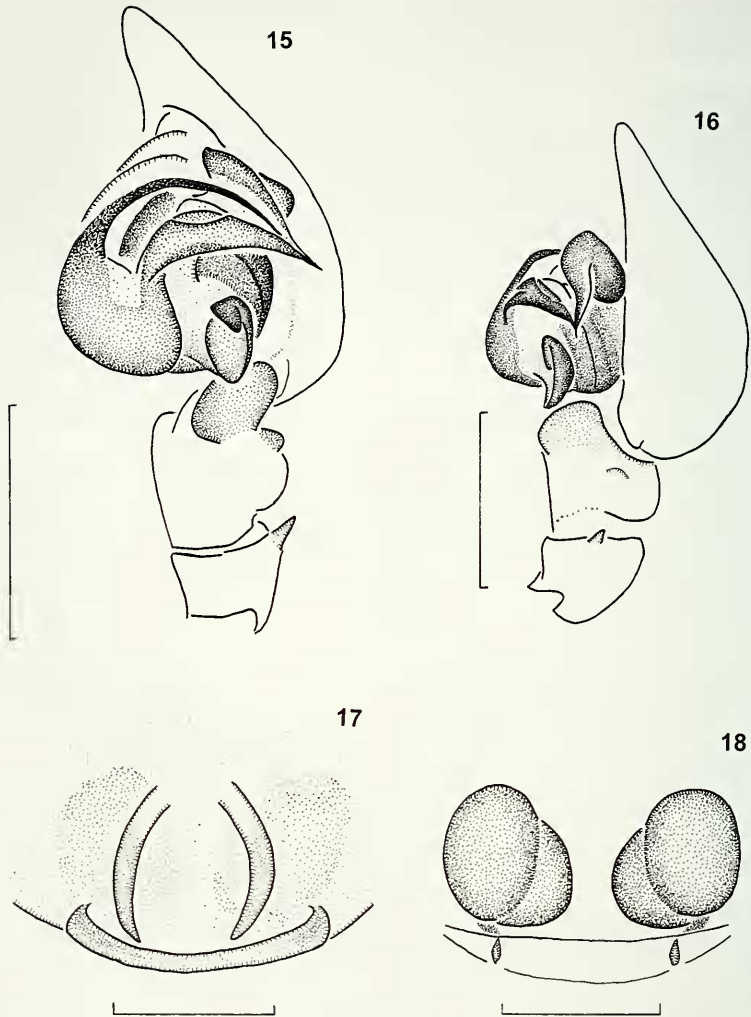
Type material: Holotype: ♂, from the type locality, evergreen hill forest, pitfall trap, 4.xii.1986-2.i.1987, leg. P. J. Schwendinger (MHNG). Paratypes: from the type locality, 1 ♀, 13 ♂, pitfall trap, 30.iii.-28.iv.1987 (MHNG); 3 ♂, 1 ♀, pitfall trap, 22.iv.-7.vi.1986 (CAS); 1 ♂, pitfall trap, 18.iii.-22.iv.1986 (MHNG); 1 ♂, pitfall trap, 30.iii.1987 (MHNG); 1 ♂, pitfall trap, 19.ii.-18.iii.1986 (MHNG); 2 ♀, pitfall trap, 2-29.viii.1987 (MHNG); 4 ♂, pitfall trap, 30.v.-2.vii.1987 (MHNG), 12 ♂, 1 ♀, pitfall trap, 28.iv.-30.v.1987 (MHNG). All leg. P. J. Schwendinger. Doi Suthep, 960 m (evergreen hill forest): 1 ♀, pitfall trap, 30.vii.30.viii.1986 (MHNG); 1 ♂, pitfall trap, 2.i.-5.iii.1987 (MHNG); 1 ♂, pitfall trap, 5.iii.-4.iv.1987 (MHNG); 2 ♂, pitfall trap, 28.iv.-30.v.1987 (MHNG); 2 ♂, pitfall trap, 4-28.iv.1987 (MHNG); 1 ♀, pitfall trap, 26.iii.-30.vii.1996 (MHNG). All specimens leg. P. J. Schwendinger. Chomthong District, Doi Inthanon National Park, Doi Inthanon: 1 ♀, 1780 m (evergreen hill forest), 3.iii.1987, leg. P. J. Schwendinger (MHNG); 3 ♂, 1500 m (evergreen hill forest), pitfall trap, 21.ix.-23.x.1999 (CAS); 1 ♂, pitfall trap, 20.ii.-25.iii.2000 (CAS); 1 ♂, leaf litter sample, 25.iii.2000 (PDC AM 0156); 2 ♂, pitfall trap, 25.iv.-27.v.2000 (PDC AM 0157-8); 1 ♀, leaf litter sample, 15.X.1999, (CAS); 1 ♀, leaf litter sample, 25.iii.2000 (PDC AM 0159); 1 ♂, pitfall trap, 25.v.-24.vi.2000 (PDC AM 0160). 1 ♂, 510m (dry dipterocarp forest), pitfall trap, 25.vi.-29.vii.2000 (CAS); 2 ♂, 2 ♀, leaf litter sample, 29.iv.2000 (PDC AM 0161-64). 1 ♀, 750m (dipterocarp forest with pines), leaf litter sample, 15.xii.1999 (CAS); 1 ♀, leaf litter sample, 15.v.2000 (CAS); 1 ♂, 1000 m (dry dipterocarp forest with pines), pitfall trap, 23.xi.-25.xii.1999 (PDC AM 0165); 1 ♂, pitfall trap, 26.iii.-29.iv.2000 (PDC AM 0166); 1 ♂, pitfall trap, 25.v.-24.vi.2000 (PDC AM 017); 1 ♀, pitfall trap, 26.iv.-27.v.2000 (MHNG); 1 ♀, leaf litter sample, 29.vii.2000 (PDC AM 0168). All latter specimens leg. S. Sonthichai & P. Dankittipakul.

Etymology: The specific name refers to the short, elevated RTA in males of this species.

Diagnosis: Males can be easily recognized by the short (less than half of tibia length), broadly rounded, strongly elevated RTA, the very short cymbial furrow, the reduced tegular sclerite, and the broad embolic base (Figs 15, 16); female by their long epigynal teeth and broad, round spermathecae (Figs 17, 18). *D. elatus* sp. n. is usually less than 5 mm long and thus one of the smallest known coelotines.

Description: ♂ (holotype). Total length 3.78. Carapace 1.67 long, 0.74 wide. Abdomen 1.56 long.

Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.09, ALE 0.10, PME 0.08, PLE 0.11; AME-AME 0.07, AME-ALE 0.06, PME-PME 0.06, PME-PLE 0.13, ALE-PLE 0.03; MOQ 0.27 long, anterior width 0.25, posterior width 0.26. Clypeus height 0.13. Promargin of chelicerae with 3 teeth (including a tiny tooth), retromargin with 3 small, bud-like teeth.



FIGS 15-18

Draconarius elatus sp. n., ♂ holotype (15, 16) and ♀ paratype (17, 18). Left palp (partly expanded), ventral (15) and retrolateral (16) view. Epigynum, ventral view (17). Vulva, dorsal view (18). Scale lines 0.5 mm.

Leg measurements:				
	I	II	III	IV
Femur	1.62	1.44	1.37	1.79
Patella	0.62	0.62	0.55	0.65
Tibia	1.37	1.10	1.03	1.62
Metatarsus	1.24	1.03	1.24	1.89
Tarsus	0.96	0.86	0.82	1.10
Total	5.81	5.05	5.01	7.05

Palp (Figs 15, 16): Patellar apophysis small; RTA strongly elevated, broadly rounded, short, less than half of tibial length; retrolateral dorsal tibial apophysis short, wide; cymbial furrow very short, almost invisible; conductor with broad base and slender apex; dorsal apophysis of conductor present; tegular sclerite reduced; median apophysis spoon-like; embolic base large; embolus relatively short, originating posteriorly.

♀ (paratype). Total 3.55 length. Carapace 1.41 long, 0.69 wide. Abdomen 1.00 long.

Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.09, ALE 0.14, PME 0.10, PLE 0.11; AME-AME 0.06, AME-ALE 0.36, PME-PME 0.10, PME-PLE 0.13, ALE-PLE 0.06; MOQ 0.27 long, anterior width 0.24, posterior width 0.27. Clypeus height 0.12. Promargin of chelicerae with 3 teeth (including a tiny tooth), retromargin with 3 small, bud-like teeth.

Leg measurements:

	I	II	III	IV
Femur	1.62	1.44	1.34	1.72
Patella	0.55	0.55	0.58	0.58
Tibia	1.48	1.17	1.00	1.68
Metatarsus	1.20	1.03	1.34	1.93
Tarsus	1.13	0.93	0.82	1.17
Total	5.98	5.12	5.08	7.08

Epigynum and vulva (Figs 17, 18): Epigynal teeth long; atrium short and broad, situated posteriorly above epigastric furrow (Fig. 17); copulatory duct small; spermathecae broad, round, slightly separated from each other (Fig. 18).

Distribution and habitat: Known from deciduous and evergreen forests in the Doi Suthep-Pui (960-1180 m) and Doi Inthanon (510-1000 m) National Parks.

ZOOGEOGRAPHY

Draconarins paralateralis sp. n. and *D. elatus* sp. n. are here reported from evergreen hill forests at about 1100-1600 m on Doi Suthep-Pui, whereas *D. pseudo-lateralis* sp. n. was collected from dry dipterocarp forests at lower altitudes (500-650 m) on the same mountain. Another species, *D. anthonyi* Dankittipakul & Wang, was previously reported near the summit of Doi Pui (1500-1680 m), which is only about 1 km away from the summit of Doi Suthep (Dankittipakul & Wang, 2003). The syn-topic occurrence of four congeneric species (*D. paralateralis* sp. n., *D. pseudolateralis* sp. n., *D. elatus* sp. n. and *D. anthonyi*), partially separated by altitude, is remarkable and emphasizes the high biodiversity of this mountain. Four species are also known from a nearby mountain (Doi Inthanon), i.e. *D. elatus* sp. n., *D. inthanonensis* Dankittipakul & Wang, 2003, *D. siamensis* Dankittipakul & Wang, 2003, and *D. subulatus* Dankittipakul & Wang, 2003. Although it is not clear whether the species of the *lateralis* group are really congeneric with other members of *Draconarins*, each mountain evidently harbors four amaurobiids species. At present a total of ten coelotine species are known from Thailand.

It is also interesting to note that although *D. paralateralis* sp. n. and *D. pseudolateralis* sp. n. are represented by fairly low numbers of mature males and females, the corresponding numbers of immature specimens collected are rather high. They were present in several instars at any time, indicating that the spiders live for more than one year.

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